UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

IN RE: . Case No. 03-26565

JAZZ PHOTO CORP.,

. 50 Walnut Street

. Newark, New Jersey 07102

Debtor, .

. October 21, 2003

. . . . 9:34 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
BEFORE HONORABLE MORRIS STERN
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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& Leonard, P.A.

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THE COURT: Court is now in session. The scheduled		
matter will be heard and fully considered. Jazz Photo, the		
motion to appoint a trustee. Appearances, please.		
MR. SIROTA: Judge, good morning. Michael Sirota,		
Stuart Komrower, and Franck Chantayan on behalf of the debtor.		
Cole, Schotz, Meisel, Forman, and Leonard.		
MR. GREENBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Howard S.		
Greenberg and Sheryll S. Tahiri, Ravin Greenberg, and we appear		
for the Creditors Committee.		
MS. JUROW: Margaret Jurow for the United States		
Trustee.		
MR. O'GRADY: Good morning, Your Honor. Dennis		
O'Grady and Steve Amoriello of Riker, Danzig, Scherer, Hyland,		
and Perretti representing Mr. Benun.		
MS. SINGER: Good morning, Your Honor. Elizabeth		
Singer from Kirkpatrick and Lockhart on behalf of Rosenthal and		
Rosenthal.		
MR. KAPLAN: Your Honor, Jeff Kaplan from Kaplan and		
Gilman?? for Jazz Photo.		
MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, Lawrence Rosenthal of		
Stroock and Stroock and Lavan of New York. Present with me are		

MR. BUECHLER: Bruce Buechler and Jason Teele from Lowenstein Sandler co-counsel to Fuji Photo Film.

22 Lisa Rudden -- Lisa Jakos Rudden and Matthew Siegel.

THE COURT: All right. Who's going to present the J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC.

movant's case?

MR. BUECHLER: Mr. Rosenthal to start.

THE COURT: Mr. Rosenthal.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, at the end of the day this is a factually-implicated matter. Putting aside the statements against counsel and client in the reply or the answering papers, the case turns on the facts, and on an issue which we will submit a brief the case can be decided on circumstantial evidence. I don't need to find a witness who watches Mr. Benun walk away with a bag of money. All of the elements of this case can be decided under circumstantial evidence and matters what we contend exists here.

In fact, we contend that the smoking gun is the accumulated sum of the evidence in this case, so we propose to get right -- cut right to the quick and start presenting to Your Honor the evidence -- the proofs.

THE COURT: May I ask you something? And I appreciate that approach. I think we ought to just get witnesses who traveled and get them on and hear what they have to say, but I do want to direct the parties' attention to some questions that I have. I don't mean to indicate that these are exclusive areas of concentration of the Court, but let me ask you, Mr. Rosenthal, do you intend to challenge Mr. Benun's position? It's in several places, but if we take the brief of the debtor -- the memorandum summarizing the evidence at page

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THE COURT: Court is now in session. The scheduled matter will be heard and fully considered. Jazz Photo, the motion to appoint a trustee. Appearances, please.

MR. SIROTA: Judge, good morning. Michael Sirota,
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MS. SINGER: Good morning, Your Honor. Elizabeth
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MR. KAPLAN: Your Honor, Jeff Kaplan from Kaplan and Gilman for Jazz Photo.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, Lawrence Rosenthal of Stroock and Stroock and Lavan of New York. Present with me are Lisa Rudden -- Lisa Jakos Rudden and Matthew Siegal.

MR. BUECHLER: Bruce Buechler and Jason Teele from Lowenstein Sandler co-counsel to Fuji Photo Film.

THE COURT: All right. Who's going to present the

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make a difference to you?

MR. ROSENTHAL: No, Your Honor, and let me explain.

THE COURT: So what would your argument be if I found the numbers to be roughly correct?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, there is a profit that rested and assets that rested in Jazz Hong Kong independent of all else. We will show you, for example, in the exhibits put forward by the debtor himself invoices for cameras from third parties at a dollar 25, and the -- one of the legs upon which our motion stands is that there was a moment in time before the bankruptcy, in fact, before and up to the bankruptcy, starting some time in the end of 2002 when the jury came in with its verdict that there was a thriving entity called Jazz Hong Kong, who made money, and, in fact, perhaps visually made most of the money that the entire consolidated company made.

THE COURT: That's virtually conceded.

MR. ROSENTHAL: And --

THE COURT: Am I not right? I mean we've moved from four cents to 36 cents or so in U.S.

MR. ROSENTHAL: But the entire premise upon which that argument is made is that a dollar 88 is what it cost to make the camera, and there is a profit in here, and these cameras were largely made pre this shift by wholly-owned subsidiaries of Jazz Hong Kong what are called the WOFEs. There was one affiliated with a company called Pengji and

another one affiliated with a company called Ever Best, and those are wholly-owned entities to which substantial sums were invested for the purpose of --

THE COURT: Wholly-owned by?

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MR. ROSENTHAL: Jazz Hong Kong, and were part of the asset body of Jazz Hong Kong. They took money, and they invested it.

THE COURT: But as I understand it, the argument that Poly-Tech is set up in a free trade zone, apparently was able to operate. Again, I'm -- this appears to be the allegation -- was able to operate at lower costs, and so they were able to supply Jazz U.S. at roughly the same price that Jazz Hong Kong -- that they were supplying Jazz Hong Kong or that Jazz Hong Kong was being supplied at.

MR. ROSENTHAL: But I think, as I said before, Your Honor, first of all, we shouldn't be over focusing on the concept of free trade zone. There were not duties involved with these products under any circumstances. So there was no apparent financial advantage other than a claim ease of operation.

Second of all, the -- one has to assume in that analysis that says that all be well, that there isn't a profit on the other side of --

THE COURT: In Poly-Tech.

MR. ROSENTHAL: In Poly-Tech. Poly-Tech --

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THE COURT: That should've been -- should've belonged to Jazz U.S. now.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Exactly. Actually should've belonged to Jazz U.S.'s wholly-owned subsidiary and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, and, therefore, was an asset of Jazz U.S., and I think that there was a conscious effort to eliminate access to those funds -- those monies at the -- on the run up to the bankruptcy, and I think Your Honor will hear the evidence, and I think it will show that, first of all, there were two Poly-Tech's, and you also can't lose sight of that. There's the Poly-Tech organized in April of 2002 for mystical purposes, and then there's the Poly-Tech wholly-owned subsidiary, mind you, not owned by Mr. Lau necessarily but wholly owned by the Poly-Tech in Hong Kong. This Kitty Wong entity which doesn't seem to have much of a life or a revenue stream, that entity is the sole proprietor, as best public records could reveal, of the factory in Hong Kong. So there is a chain of events which I think Your Honor will -- when treated as a whole would -- can only be described as a transferring of the assets of the debtor in anticipation of where we are today, which is --

THE COURT: But if I were to turn a blind eye -- and I'm not saying I will -- to all of the factors running up, that there was an ongoing litigation, that both Jazz Hong Kong and Jazz U.S. and Mr. Benun were at risk in that litigation before Judge Hochberg -- if I were to ignore that for the moment --

again, I'm not saying I will ultimately but -- and Jazz U.S. were able to find a cheaper source -- cheaper than its own subsidiary and were able to take -- essentially collapse the profit or take the profit out of China and bring it into the U.S., would there be something fundamentally wrong with that?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, there would not be provided the entity that is created is not also taking for itself a profit that belongs to the family of companies. The savings I guess --

THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. Wait a minute. Let me just go to that. It's one thing to say Mr. Benun secretly owns Poly-Tech. If you can prove that or establish through strong circumstantial evidence that he has an interest in it, that's one thing, but it's something else to say that if there's any profit in a supplier who supplies the system at a lower price, then that is some sort of a fiduciary breach. I have trouble understanding that. All outsourcing would be questioned on that basis for every U.S. enterprise.

If, again, ignoring the immediate circumstances of the action before Judge Hochberg, if Jazz U.S. looked around and found XYZ Company in wherever -- Iceland -- and that company could supply product at a lesser price, so that the 36 cents or 40 cents or whatever could be realized by Jazz U.S. and they chose to do it, where would -- even if the Iceland company were making a profit, what would be wrong with that in

terms of management by Jazz U.S.?

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MR. ROSENTHAL: The way you framed the question, Your 3 Honor, unfortunately that's not the situation we have here. We have, for example, Jazz Hong Kong still there with employees and spending money, servicing and keeping, enabling the Poly-Tech and Jazz U.S. to function at no compensation. The fees that were left and the profit still left in Hong Kong, some of them went to support the unit, you described it, Your Honor.

I would also point out that that's not the only leg of our claim, but normally I would agree with you that seeking a lower price operation would certainly be commendable under normal circumstances. Here the lower-priced entity is just a preacher not an independent entity -- just a preacher of either Mr. Benun or the -- or Jazz U.S., and here the way it came to be generates serious issues about the transfer of assets that belong to the debtor.

THE COURT: Assets -- you mean the setup costs, or 18 you're talking about the future profit -- today's profit?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, there are several assets involved here. The first is the setup cost. The very creation of this factory was entirely funded by Jazz. The second aspect is the transfer of the profit, because I don't believe anybody functions as a charity. There's a profit in the manufacture, there's a profit in the middle man in Jazz Hong Kong, and there's a profit in Jazz U.S., although to tell the truth, the

prices in which Jazz U.S. is selling, I don't think there can ever be a profit no matter what they do, but they commendably perhaps organized the WOFEs in order to try and capture the manufacturing profit. That's what they did, and they -- that arrangement is -- has now been substituted to a second arrangement where the manufacturing profit is no longer in this enterprise, looking at it in a global view. That manufacturing profit is somewhere in Hong Kong or China, and with zero -- and I emphasize zero -- transparency as to what's going on, because what we have here is this company appears to be functioning using the raw materials that were purchased before by the unit -- the film, the shells -- and there are questions about the prices at which the shells are being purchased, but the bottom line though is that there is just no accounting, absolutely zero accounting is what's going on.

In Jazz Hong Kong there was a concession throughout these proceedings that Jazz Hong Kong is an arm of Jazz U.S. If we wanted discovery, for example, on an infringement issue, all we have to do is ask, and never once, to Jazz's credit, was the argument made that we couldn't have discovery of Jazz Hong Kong, because they're an independent third party located in Hong Kong. That was never the issue. The issue always was how can I -- I should produce the documents. What do they need?

Now all of the activities are now hiding in another entity which we contend, as I said, is created not to take

advantage of any profit, because at the end of the day the costs remain pretty much the same. What happens here is that it has the appearance of being more profitable, because we have 20 people working in Hong Kong for nothing and performing all the overhead functions, and in any event, it's not spilling off enough to cover the overhead in any meaningful way. So I think that's --

THE COURT: But if it weren't a cost -- and I guess that will have to be established -- that works it way back to the debtor, that is cost in maintaining Jazz Hong Kong, and my recollection is the discussion of Jazz Hong Kong's function to turn to quality control, but leaving that out for the moment, though I'm sure there's a business argument that will be made that a presence in Hong Kong by Jazz U.S. is necessary and whether it's their subsidiaries' people or individuals sitting there as quality control people or controllers of the flow of product, whatever it is, that's a business issue.

But for me I think the question is a little different. It looks like Jazz U.S. has suddenly become enormously profitable. It's gotten a ninefold increase in its gross profit on the single use cameras.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Commensurate with a meaningful percentage decrease in selling price. Essentially very interesting except that they're not making a profit, and that brings into question -- that's another issue in front of this

Court. They, in fact, did not -- whatever this gap -- this so-called windfall, they are not making a profit.

THE COURT: Shouldn't I say that your complaint was with the situation that was before in terms of management? Now this is a better management program for the debtor? That they're -- that Jazz U.S. is getting products at a lesser price than they were charged before even though it was their own subsidiary?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I am not convinced, and I --

THE COURT: So we're back to the factual question, but if that were the case, isn't it better management? Isn't that an improvement in the Chapter 11 for the debtor?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I think under the circumstances here, no, and I think the reason is that we have no -- the reason is the missing profits. There are other profits in this chain, and as I said before, the debtor commendably tried to capture as many of those profits as it could by controlling as many of the stages of the process as it could and --

THE COURT: But in a risky business -- I mean is it fraud that they out sourced, or is it fraud, because they have a secret interest in Poly-Tech through Mr. Benun? Which is it or both?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, from --

THE COURT: Fraud. I'm focusing on that.

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MR. ROSENTHAL: On the word fraud. Your Honor, I think it's fraud in the way that Poly-Tech is structured and 3 the way that they are financing --

THE COURT: Because of Mr. Benun's interest or because Jazz U.S., whether through Jazz Hong Kong or directly, set up Poly-Tech as a supplier?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Because of the way it's functioning. Your Honor, I think --

THE COURT: I'm not clear on that.

MR. ROSENTHAL: All right. The fraud is in the functioning. The evidence will reveal that Poly-Tech -- we have surmised, interestingly enough by Mr. Benun, who knows apparently what's going on, or we can suspect, as to what exactly Poly-Tech is doing, buy it is truly a business as usual in the sense the raw material for the camera -- there are several constituents. There's the shell. There's the film. There's the packaging. They all seem to be, at least as we can perceive it here -- not seem to be, they are still being bought and paid for by the company here in the United States and coming back as a finished product, and somewhere between those two is a profit, and somebody is making that profit, and we contend that that somebody is whoever truly controls Poly-Tech, and we believe that that somebody is Mr. Benun.

THE COURT: Okay, but you've just -- so it's Mr. Benun. If it's proven that Mr. Benun has no relationship at J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC.

all to Poly-Tech -- if it were proven -- would that be the end 1 of your argument as to that point? 2 3 MR. ROSENTHAL: If Poly-Tech were truly an independent entity --4 5 THE COURT: Yes. MR. ROSENTHAL: -- I think that would be the end of 6 7 that argument. 8 THE COURT: That's what I was trying to get to. All 9 right. 10 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, that's -- I was trying to 11 say that if this were truly an independent --12 THE COURT: And now who has the burden of 13**I** establishing Mr. Benun's connection to Poly-Tech? 14 MR. ROSENTHAL: We do, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. Okay. We can begin. 16 MR. SIROTA: Judge, before we begin --17 THE COURT: Yes? I'm sorry. I --18 MR. SIROTA: -- can I just attend to a housekeeping 19 issue --20 THE COURT: Oh, absolutely. 21 MR. SIROTA: -- so that we're all on the same page? 22 Fortunately, to try to lessen the torment to the Court and the 23 parties, we agreed this morning on a stipulation regarding --24 THE COURT: Did I bring your stipulation here? 25 MR. SIROTA: I --

MR. BUECHLER: We gave the original, Your Honor, to your Clerk.

MR. SIROTA: I have an extra copy if you'd like.

THE COURT: Yes, I think I left it on the table. I did review it.

MR. SIROTA: May I approach?

THE COURT: Yes. Thanks.

MR. SIROTA: And basically, Judge, I think you were delivered two packages. One from Fuji which had I believe three or so binders which summarized their evidence, and then we delivered a binder yesterday, which was captioned "Debtor's Exhibits in Opposition," and that -- what that stipulation provides is that we stipulate to the admission of evidence as to Fuji's three binders. Our view of this case is whatever they wanted and proposed to put into evidence, we welcomed, and that we did the same thing with respect to the discovery they requested. Given the very serious nature of these allegations, there was no time to bicker over fine rules of evidence.

And with respect to our exhibits, Fuji has stipulated to all except the 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Basically, they did not stipulate to the admission of Mr. Benun's supplemental affidavit and the exhibits contained therein, and we will address that.

THE COURT: But it's only the Benun supplemental affidavit.

MR. SIROTA: Everything else was stipulated to and is in evidence, and there are two add on's, Judge, just so that we're all on the same numbering. D-30 we'd like to add on in our exhibit binder. It would be the deposition transcript of Mr. Fong, and D-31 is the deposition transcript of Mr. Good, which has also been stipulated and moved into evidence, and that these numberings are all set forth in our binder that we delivered, and if Your Honor needs another set, I have it.

THE COURT: Yes, I just made a copy. Let me just get my ducks in a row, if I may. Just give me one minute.

(Pause)

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Sirota, if I can just account a little bit.

MR. SIROTA: Sure.

THE COURT: In your debtor's exhibits in opposition
D-30 -- do we have a supplement that --

MR. SIROTA: No, we don't. We agreed on it this morning. Those depositions --

THE COURT: Okay. All right, so let me write that in. What's D-30?

MR. SIROTA: D-30 is the October 17th deposition transcript of Mr. Fong, F-o-n-g, and D-31 is the October 17th deposition transcript of Mr. Peter Goode, G-o-o-d-e, and if Your Honor will just note that D-11 through 16 has not been stipulated to, and the balance of what Your Honor has in our

binder is in evidence per that stipulation.

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THE COURT: Okay. That's very helpful.

MR. SIROTA: And, Judge, I'm not going to take the opportunity at this point to respond to Mr. Rosenthal's very brief opening comments. Our view of the case is that when the evidence goes in, Your Honor will be left with the same impression we're left with, and that is there is absolutely no support whatsoever, circumstantial or otherwise, to prove the extraordinarily serious allegations made against this debtor and Mr. Benun, and we'd like to move forward with the evidence, so we can put this behind us.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I sensed I thought in Mr. Sirota's comment an application to receive in evidence the exhibits that have been agreed to, and I actually move -- in order to save time as we go, move into evidence the exhibits in the binders which -- the sub-set of the original selection, and I have here an exhibit list entitled, "Confidential Exhibits in Support of Fuji's Motion to Appoint a Trustee," which is the volumes that Your Honor was handed, and I move the admission of these exhibits in light of our stipulation.

THE COURT: I appreciate it. Let me just make sure that we are again on the same page. That's an exhibit list of six pages. Your numbering system runs through 100's and starts at exhibit 100 and ends at 888, Jazz Operating monthly report.

MR. ROSENTHAL: That's correct, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sirota, I assume that 3 pursuant to the stipulation there's no objection. 4 MR. SIROTA: There's no objection. 5 binders are respectively in evidence. 6 MR. ROSENTHAL: I have no problem. In fact, I 7 thought that's what he was doing, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: What we will do is have Carol Mark the 9 exhibit lists, and we'll go from there. All right. 10 MR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you, Your Honor. 11 MR. SIROTA: Thank you, Judge. 12 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, as our first witness we 13 call Jim Field, who is an employee of Fuji's Greenwood, South 14 Carolina manufacturing subsidiary, and Mr. Field will be 15 examined by Ms. Lisa Jakos Rudden. 16 THE COURT: Carol, would you swear the witness, 17 please? 18 MS. URENA: Raise your right hand. 19 JAMES P. FIELD, FUJI'S WITNESS, SWORN 20 MS. URENA: Please state your name for the record. 21 MR. FIELD: James P. Field. 22 MS. JAKOS: Good morning, Your Honor. May it please the Court. My name is Lisa Jakos Rudden. As a preliminary matter, we would like to offer to the Court all of the cameras that Mr. Field has examined for his analyses that have been

reviewed in the various reports, are actually in a van outside. We didn't want to burden the Court with boxes and boxes of cameras, however, if the Court would like to receive them, we have them available to be received. What we've done is we brought one set in of the cameras which we'll use during examination of Mr. Field today.

MS. JAKOS: Yes, they were, and they were examined during Mr. Field's deposition last week by Mr. Kaplan, so -- and they were made available for a couple of days last week, and that offer was made for Mr. Kaplan to come back if he wanted to further review the cameras, that they were available in our offices, and they will continue to be available in our offices if the Court does not wish to have them in their storage room.

THE COURT: Well, I think you better hang on to them.

MS. JAKOS: Okay.

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THE COURT: Just knowing what happens around here, somebody may just take one out just to see what it's like not with any ill motive, but it's a -- what do you intend to do with these? Just have it available? Is that your point?

MS. JAKOS: Yes. I mean these are the cameras that Mr. Field reviewed, so in the event that the Court --

THE COURT: So if there's a question that the Court raises or on cross examination, we can at least look at this

and get some idea of what he saw and what he examined. All right. Fine.

MS. JAKOS: Yes. Also, as another preliminary matter, Your Honor, understand that exhibits 400, 401, 402, and 403 are not part of the stipulation which was just entered by the parties, and these are transcript — excerpts of transcripts from the testimony of Mr. Ogura, Mr. Kroger, Mr. Field, and Mr. Walde from the District Court of New Jersey action, and they provide background, so that we could shorten some of Mr. Field's testimony in some of the areas relating to production and origination of manufacture and those issues. So I would ask to move Fuji exhibits 400, 401, 402, and 403 into evidence at this time as well as Fuji exhibit 404 which is a chart of production which was also used and admitted in the District Court case as plaintiff's exhibit 627.

THE COURT: Mr. Sirota.

MR. SIROTA: Well, Mr. Kaplan is going to address the particular nuances, but I can generally state that the debtor will not stipulate or consent for the very reason that entire procedure was set out where Fuji was obligated in its October memorandum to put before this Court its entire case, all of its exhibits, all of its evidence, and present it to us for our consideration.

MR. KAPLAN: Your Honor, I might add that at Mr. Field's deposition, which I took last week -- and if I have a J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC.

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moment, I'm sure I can find it. After we examined him we specifically asked him -- I think it was twice -- is there anything else you'll be using or testifying about at the hearing on October 21st other than what we've discussed, and he said, no, everything's been discussed. These exhibits -- this is the first I've ever heard -- I've never seen -- other than they were in the District Court, I was there, but I don't know what it is they're offering or how it relates to any of this. The first I'm hearing is it right now that they're planning to offer these. 10:06:45 figure out if I need to go depose somebody to cross examine that testimony.

THE COURT: Can you make a proffer on this?

MS. JAKOS: Your Honor, the testimony contained in exhibits 400 through 404 merely support exhibits that are already admitted into evidence. I can give you an example which is Fuji exhibit 405, which discusses -- which is an exhibit that has a diagram of a type one Fuji camera and it has other information on it that was testified to at the District Court trial by Mr. Ogura and Mr. Kroger, so this is merely background testimony to shorten Mr. Field's testimony here today. These exhibits are already admitted, so I don't actually --

THE COURT: It's hard for me to assess what is in there. If it's background, maybe we can just skip it until it becomes critical if you think it becomes critical, and then we

can revisit it.

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MS. JAKOS: All right, and --

THE COURT: So let's leave it out. Mr. Rosenthal?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I would just observe that -- let me make two observations, Your Honor. First of all, at the request of Mr. Sirota, a part of the stipulation is that the defendant could use --

THE COURT: Fuji reserves the right to seek admission of other evidence, deposition excerpts and testimony to which 10 there is no stipulation.

MR. ROSENTHAL: All right. If we turn to the top of page three, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Item Roman 12 --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ROSENTHAL: -- is excerpts from the United States District Court of New Jersey trial, which Mr. Sirota asks for 18 permission to receive, and I agreed, and the four exhibits -the first four exhibits that are at issue here are just that -excerpts of the testimony at the District Court trial by witnesses whom Jazz -- and Mr. Kaplan was one of co-counsel -had an opportunity to cross examine. This was the evidence 23↓ that was heard as background by the jury and Judge Hochberg in receipt. So I would divide this issue into two parts. chart is a variation out of a piece of evidence that was

received in the District Court trial, but I think we have to reach that one when we reach it.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. ROSENTHAL: But I think the transcripts -- the text of the transcripts, which is what the other exhibits are, are part and parcel of a stipulation. We can go forward without it, but I would commend to the Court --

THE COURT: I'm confused about your reference to excerpts at 12:00. That's the -- what the debtor can admit into evidence.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes. No, I understand, but what I'm saying is that the debtor has already reserved to himself the right to dip into the transcripts of the District Court action and, therefore, has no objection to the use of that transcript, and I think that that does separate this particular issue.

THE COURT: Let me just -- maybe it's just that no one knows what is going to be referred to, at least on that side of the fence. Mr. Sirota, do you know what they're going to refer to here?

MR. SIROTA: Judge, I'm sure that what they're referring to is buried someplace in 180 exhibits that we received initially, and we all agonized right up until this morning as to identifying precisely what would be admitted. Nowhere in the documents Your Honor just took into evidence is there reference to these other tagalong exhibits. The